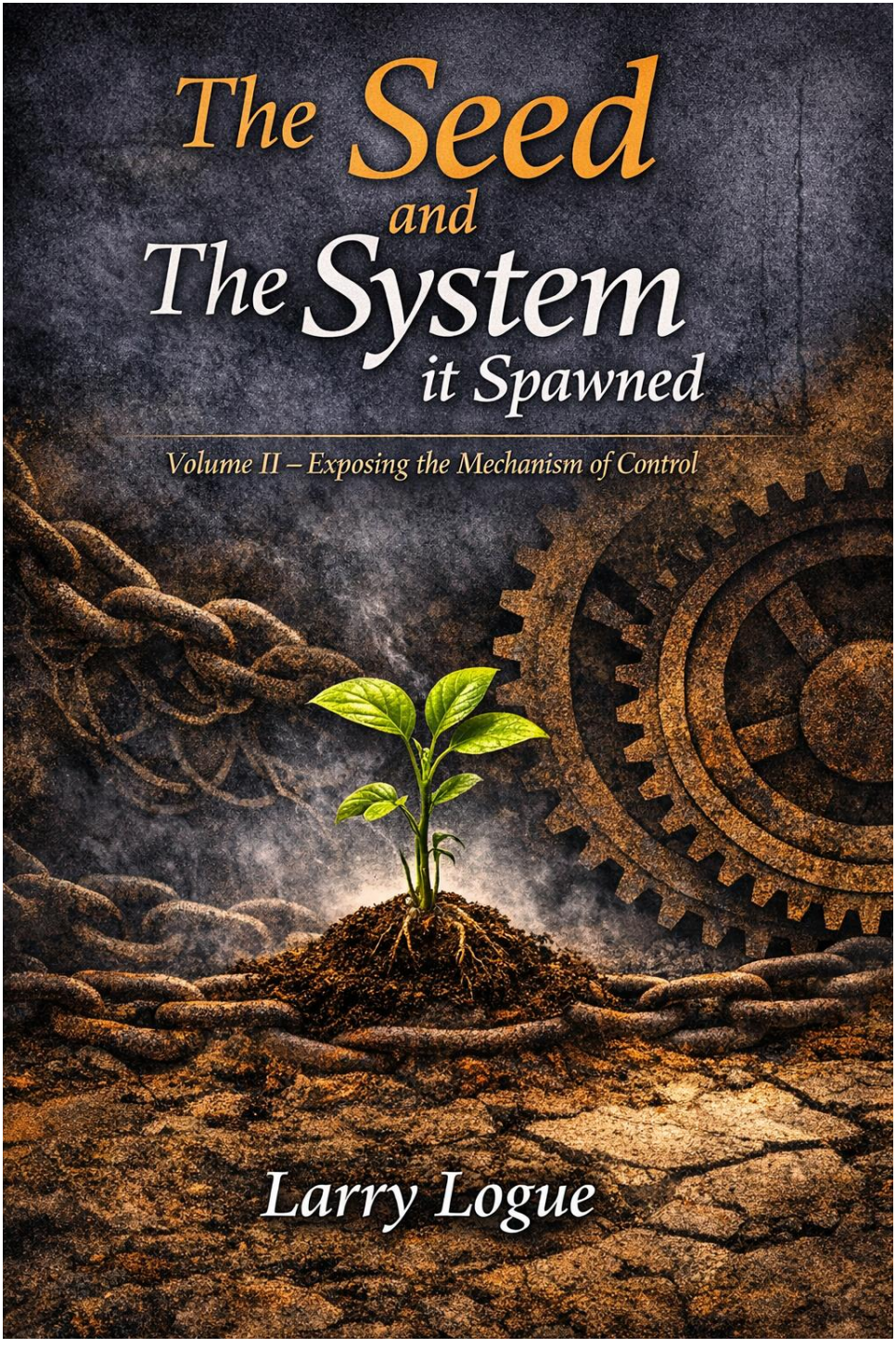
The Seed and The System it Spawned

Volume II – Exposing the Mechanism of Control



Larry Logue

The Seed

and

The System it Spawned

Volume II — Exposing the Mechanism of Control

By Larry Logue

Copyright © 2026 Larry Logue

All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, or transmitted in any form or by any means—electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording, or otherwise—without permission of the author, except for brief quotations used in reviews or teaching.

Scripture quotations are from the King James Version (KJV 1900) unless otherwise noted.

A Work of Scriptural Study and Observation

Dedication

To those who continue to seek
what is written
when what surrounds it becomes established.

Epigraph

“Take heed what you hear.”
— Mark 4:24

Master Preface — Volume II

What Develops

What was placed in view earlier does not remain in one form.
What appears is not only what is given,
but what develops alongside it.
Across what is written, descriptions include:

- what is given
- how it is received
- what is continued
- and what appears where it is not

These are not separate from what has already been seen.

They appear in continuation.
What follows does not introduce a new structure.
It places in view what is described where development occurs.
Nothing beyond what is written is established here.
What appears is allowed to remain as it is described.

Statement of Intent

This work is written in relation to what is described in Scripture.
It does not address individuals, groups, or institutions directly.
It does not assign labels.
It does not establish a system.
It places in view what appears in what is written.
Where descriptions repeat, they are placed alongside one another.
Where differences appear, they are not resolved beyond what is written.
Nothing here replaces Scripture.
What is shown remains subject to what is written.

Preface

The first volume placed in view what appears across what is written.
This volume continues from that point.
What was recognized does not remain isolated.
It appears in development, across different settings and conditions.
As the Scriptures are followed, what is described includes not only what is given, but what occurs alongside it.
These descriptions do not form a single sequence.
They appear across different times and contexts.
This volume gathers those descriptions, not as explanation, but as placement.
What is written is allowed to remain as it is shown.

Table of Contents — Volume II

Statement of Intent
Preface
Introduction — The Pattern Appearing Under Pressure
Chapter 1 - The Rise of False Prophecy
Chapter 2 - Priestly Corruption
Chapter 3 - The Collapse of Kingship
Chapter 4 - The People's Blindness
Chapter 5 - Jeremiah's Indictment
Chapter 6 - Isaiah's Vision
Chapter 7 - Hosea's Charge
Chapter 8 - Amos and Micah
Chapter 9 - The Prophetic Confrontation
Chapter 10 - The Seed of the Serpent in Prophetic Literature
Chapter 11 - Willful Rejection and Ignorance
Chapter 12 - The Unforgivable Trajectory
Chapter 13 - The Remnant
Chapter 14 - From Prophets to Pharisees
Chapter 15 - John the Baptist
Chapter 16 - The Stage Set for Christ
Closing Section - What Has Been Shown

Introduction

The Pattern Appearing Under Pressure

There are points in Scripture where what has been present becomes more visible.

These are not separate from what has been seen earlier.

They are places where:

- what develops is exposed
- what continues becomes clearer
- and what surrounds it is more easily observed

Two passages appear alongside what is traced in this work:

> "My people have committed two evils: they have forsaken Me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water." — Jeremiah 2:13
>
> "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." — Hosea 4:6

These are not limited to one time.

They appear in relation to what is seen across what is written:

- what is given
- what is left
- what is formed in its place
- and what follows

What is seen is not confined to culture, time, or setting.

It appears repeatedly.

What Develops

As what has been seen continues, what forms becomes more observable.

This includes:

- what takes the place of what is given
- what continues alongside it
- and what influences response

These do not appear suddenly.

They develop over time.

What is described includes:

- what resembles what is given
- what alters it
- what affects perception
- and what remains

Under Pressure

There are points where what develops is seen more clearly.

These are not introduced as new elements.

They are what has been present, now appearing with greater visibility.

This includes:

- response becoming more defined
- influence becoming more evident
- and contrast becoming more apparent

A Context for What Follows

What follows does not begin a different pattern.

It shows what has been seen, now appearing as it develops.

This includes:

- what forms over time
- what continues alongside it
- what affects understanding
- and what remains

Nothing new is constructed here.

What is shown is what appears.

Orientation

What follows traces what appears:

- as it develops
- as it influences
- and as it continues

Not as explanation, but as what is seen.

Chapter 1 — The Rise of False Prophecy

Ezekiel 13 and What Appears Alongside Revelation

1. The Context

Ezekiel speaks during a period when the people are in exile.

Jerusalem remains, yet what is described includes:

- collapse in what is held as true
- reliance on assurances
- and continued expectation of restoration

These assurances are described as coming from prophets who:

- speak in the name of the Lord
- describe what is not shown to them
- and differ from what is written elsewhere

What appears includes:

- words of peace
- continued reassurance
- and alignment with what is desired

2. The Word Spoken Against the Prophets

Ezekiel is told:

> "Prophesy against the prophets of Israel that prophesy." — Ezekiel 13:2

This is directed not toward one, but toward many.

What follows includes:

> "Woe unto the foolish prophets, that follow their own spirit, and have seen nothing." — Ezekiel 13:3

Descriptions include:

- following what arises within
- speaking without what is shown
- and claiming what is not received

3. What Appears Alongside What Is Given

Ezekiel 13 includes descriptions of what appears alongside what is given.

This includes:

- speaking in the name of the Lord where nothing was spoken (v. 6)
- declaring peace where it is not shown (v. 10)
- strengthening those acting contrary (v. 22)
- speaking in ways that affect others (v. 19)
- receiving gain in exchange for words (v. 19)
- presenting stability where collapse is described (v. 10–12)

These are not presented as isolated instances.

They appear together.

4. The Role of the People

What is described also includes response.

This is seen in:

- acceptance of what is said
- continuation in what is heard
- and alignment with what is preferred

Other passages reflect similar descriptions:

> "Speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceits." — Isaiah 30:10
>
> "Even as ye were led." — 1 Corinthians 12:2

What is shown includes both:

- what is spoken
- and what is received

5. What Is Described in Response

Ezekiel 13 also includes descriptions of response:

- what is spoken being exposed (v. 20)
- what is built being removed (v. 14)
- those speaking being removed from among the people (v. 9)

The result is described as:

> "Ye shall know that I am the LORD." — Ezekiel 13:23

6. Seen Alongside Other Passages

These descriptions appear alongside other passages.

For example:

Genesis 3:15 — distinction appearing

John 8 — differing origin described

Matthew 12 — response to what is shown

1 John 5 — continued response

These are not introduced here.

They are placed alongside what is written.

7. Continuity

Even within what is described, continuity remains.

This includes:

- those who continue in what is written
- those who remain within it
- and those preserved within change

Examples include:

- Ezekiel
- Jeremiah
- Daniel
- others described as remaining

Chapter 1 Summary

Ezekiel 13 includes descriptions of what appears:

- speaking alongside what is given
- response to what is spoken
- and what follows

What follows in this volume continues with what develops.

This section begins with what is described.

Chapter 2 — Priestly Corruption

When Those Entrusted With What Is Given No Longer Preserve It

The prophetic office was not the only place where corruption appeared in Israel.

Alongside what is described in Ezekiel 13, Scripture also describes corruption within the priesthood—the place associated with:

- teaching
- distinction
- guarding what is holy
- and preserving what had been given

When this is affected, what follows is seen more broadly among the people.

This chapter traces what is described when the priesthood no longer remains aligned with what had been entrusted to it.

1. The Priestly Mandate

Before what is described in corruption, Scripture first describes what the priesthood is associated with.

This includes:

- teaching what is given
  — “They shall teach Jacob thy judgments” (Deut. 33:10)
- making distinction
  — “That ye may put difference between holy and unholy” (Lev. 10:10)
- keeping charge
  — “They shall keep my charge” (Num. 3:7–8)
- preserving knowledge
  — “The priest’s lips should keep knowledge” (Mal. 2:7)
- standing between the people and what is holy in sacrifice and intercession

These descriptions place the priesthood in relation to:

- what is given

- what is preserved
- and what is distinguished

2. What Is Described in the Priests

The prophets repeatedly speak of priests in ways that show movement away from what had been entrusted.

A. Ezekiel

> "Her priests have violated my law, and have profaned mine holy things." — Ezekiel 22:26

What is described includes:

- violation of the law
- profaning what is holy
- blurring what should be distinguished
- turning away from what should be kept before them

B. Jeremiah

> "The priests said not, Where is the LORD?" — Jeremiah 2:8

What is described is not only outward function remaining, but inward relation no longer being sought.

C. Hosea

> "As they were increased, so they sinned against me." — Hosea 4:7

Increase is described alongside departure.

What appears is not preservation through growth, but corruption appearing within it.

3. What Appears Alongside Priestly Blindness

Scripture describes several things appearing alongside priestly corruption.

A. Priests and Prophets Appearing Together

Jeremiah says:

> "The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means." — Jeremiah 5:31

What is shown here includes:

- false speaking

- priestly rule continuing alongside it
- and both appearing together

B. Gain Appearing Alongside Corruption

Hosea says:

> "They eat up the sin of my people." — Hosea 4:8

What is described includes gain appearing where sin continues.

C. The People Continuing Within It

Jeremiah also says:

> "My people love to have it so." — Jeremiah 5:31

What is shown includes:

- what is spoken
- what is ruled through
- and what is accepted by the people

4. What Follows

When the priests no longer preserve what had been entrusted, Scripture describes broader effects.

These include:

- loss of distinction
- diminished clarity
- defilement appearing in what should have remained set apart
- false speaking increasing in influence
- idolatry entering what was associated with worship (Ezek. 8)
- judgment following

These are not described as isolated outcomes.

They appear together.

5. Seen Alongside Other Passages

What is described in the priests may be placed alongside other passages.

For example:

> Genesis 3:15 — opposition appearing

Ezekiel and Jeremiah — what was given being violated or handled falsely

John 11:47–53 — leadership moving against Christ

John 8:44 — differing origin described by Christ

These passages are not combined into a new structure here.

They are placed alongside one another in what is written.

6. Continuity Within Corruption

Even within widespread corruption, continuity remains.

Scripture includes examples such as:

- Jeremiah
- Ezekiel
- Daniel
- others who remain described as faithful

What appears again is that corruption does not remove all continuity.

What remains is not always large or visible, but it remains.

7. A Warning Shown in What Is Written

What is described in the priesthood may be seen alongside other passages where:

- leaders affect those who follow
- what is entrusted is not preserved
- and broader corruption appears alongside that failure

This is shown in relation to:

- blindness in leadership
- effect upon the people
- and judgment following

Chapter 2 Summary

The corruption of the priesthood is not a side detail in what is written.

What is described includes:

- priests no longer preserving what is given

- false speaking appearing alongside priestly authority
- the people continuing within it
- and corruption spreading more broadly

What follows in this volume continues with other places where the same kind of corruption appears within leadership and structure.

Chapter 3 — The Collapse of Kingship

Power Apart From What Is Given

The prophetic office had been affected.

The priesthood had also been described in corruption.

Scripture also describes corruption within kingship.

The king is associated with:

- rule
- judgment
- responsibility
- and relation to what had been given

When this is affected, what follows is seen more broadly in the nation.

This chapter traces what is described when kingship no longer remains aligned with what had been entrusted to it.

1. The Role of Kingship

Before corruption is described, Scripture first describes what kingship was to remain in relation to.

According to Deuteronomy 17:14–20, the king is described in relation to:

- ruling under the law, not apart from it
- writing and keeping the law before him
- fearing the Lord
- not exalting himself above the people
- not returning to Egypt for strength
- not multiplying wives
- not multiplying silver and gold

What is shown includes kingship in relation to:

- what is written
- humility
- restraint
- and continued attention to what had been given

2. What Is Described in the Kings

The history of Israel and Judah includes repeated descriptions of kings moving away from what had been given.

A. Jeroboam

Jeroboam is associated with:

- another priesthood
- another altar
- another feast
- another place of worship

What appears is not continuity with what had been given, but something formed alongside it.

B. Ahab

Ahab is described with:

- alliance through Jezebel
- Baal worship appearing in the kingdom
- prophets persecuted
- false prophets appearing with influence

What is shown includes royal power appearing alongside opposition to revelation.

C. Manasseh

Manasseh is described with:

- innocent blood filling Jerusalem
- idols set up
- practices associated with witchcraft
- the nation being led further into corruption

What appears is not only sin in a king, but corruption extending broadly through the nation.

3. What Appears Alongside Corrupt Kingship

Scripture describes several things appearing where kings reject what had been given.

A. Rejection of the Prophetic Word

Repeatedly, kings are shown refusing correction.

Examples include:

- Asa imprisoning the prophet (2 Chron. 16:10)
- Amaziah silencing the prophet (2 Chron. 25:16)
- Jehoiakim burning Jeremiah's scroll (Jer. 36:23)

What is shown includes rejection of what is spoken in the name of the Lord.

B. Kings Appearing Alongside False Prophets

Ahab's court includes:

> "There were four hundred men… and they said, Go up; for the Lord shall deliver it." — 1 Kings 22:6

What is shown includes:

- kings seeking words that align with desire
- false prophets appearing with royal approval
- and true words standing apart from what is accepted

C. Royal Power Used Alongside Corruption

Kings are also shown acting against those who speak otherwise.

Examples include:

- Jeroboam acting against the prophet at the altar
- Ahab pursuing Elijah
- Jehoiakim acting against Urijah
- Zedekiah imprisoning Jeremiah

What appears is power used alongside resistance to what is revealed.

4. What Follows in the Nation

When kings become corrupted, Scripture describes broader effects among the people.

These include:

- idolatry spreading

- justice diminishing
- truth being suppressed
- violence increasing
- the poor being oppressed
- prophets being persecuted

Scripture repeatedly says:

> "He made Israel to sin." — 1 Kings 14:16; 15:26, 34; 16:19, 26

What is shown is that the condition of kingship appears alongside the condition of the people.

5. Seen Alongside Other Passages

The collapse of kingship may be placed alongside other passages.

For example:

- Genesis 3:15 — opposition appearing
- kings rejecting revelation — rule appearing apart from what is given
- kings acting against prophets — resistance to those sent
- John 11:47–53 — leadership moving against Christ
- John 8:44 — differing origin described by Christ

These are not combined into a new structure here.

They are placed alongside one another in what is written.

6. Continuity Within the Kingship

Even within widespread corruption, Scripture describes kings who remain in relation to what had been given.

Examples include:

- David
- Hezekiah
- Josiah

These are not described as without fault, but they are shown in relation to faithfulness, reform, and continued attention to what is written.

What appears again is that corruption does not remove all continuity.

7. What Is Shown in the Collapse of Kingship

What is described in the kings may be seen alongside other passages where:

- power appears apart from revelation
- leadership affects the people
- and judgment follows corruption

This is shown in relation to:

- authority
- response
- and consequence

Chapter 3 Summary

The corruption of kingship is not separate from what is described elsewhere.

What is shown includes:

- kings no longer remaining under what is given
- false speaking appearing alongside royal approval
- the people continuing within that condition
- and corruption extending more broadly

What follows in this volume continues with other places where the same kind of corruption appears in leadership and public life.

Chapter 4 — The People's Blindness

"My People Love to Have It So"

The corruption described in prophets, priests, and kings does not stand alone.

Scripture also describes the people continuing within what is spoken, accepted, and reinforced.

What appears is not only corruption in leadership, but response among the people as well.

This chapter traces what is described when the people continue in what is false rather than in what had been given.

1. What the People Desired

The prophets repeatedly describe the people not only hearing deception, but desiring what was spoken to them.

A. Isaiah

> "Speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceits." — Isaiah 30:10

What is described is not a desire for truth spoken plainly, but for words that comfort.

B. Jeremiah

> "The prophets prophesy falsely… and my people love to have it so." — Jeremiah 5:31

What is shown includes:

- false speaking
- continued acceptance
- and affection for what is spoken

C. Ezekiel

> "With lies ye have made the heart of the righteous sad… and strengthened the hands of the wicked." — Ezekiel 13:22

What is described includes words being received in ways that affect both the righteous and the wicked.

What appears here is not only deception spoken, but deception received.

2. What Is Described in Blindness

Scripture includes repeated descriptions of blindness not as simple absence of knowledge, but as rejection, refusal, and hardening.

A. Rejection of Knowledge

> "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge: because thou hast rejected knowledge." — Hosea 4:6

What is described is not only lack, but rejection.

B. Refusal to Hear

> "They refused to hearken, and pulled away the shoulder." — Zechariah 7:11

What appears is refusal in response to what is spoken.

C. Hardness of Heart

> “They made their hearts as an adamant stone.” — Zechariah 7:12

What is described includes hardening in relation to what is heard.

D. Wandering Preferred

> “They have loved to wander.” — Jeremiah 14:10

What appears is movement away from what had been given.

These descriptions appear together:

- rejection
- refusal
- hardening
- wandering

3. The People Continuing Within What Is False

Scripture describes the people as continuing in what is spoken to them.

What is shown includes:

- preference for what flatters rather than what corrects
- continuation in what is desired rather than what is given
- willingness to remain within what confirms existing desire
- affection for words that do not confront

This is why corruption is described not only in leaders, but among the people as well.

What is shown is not only deception from above, but acceptance from below.

4. Seen Alongside Other Passages

The people’s blindness may be placed alongside other passages.

For example:

> Genesis 3 — desire appearing alongside what was spoken
> Cain — refusal in the presence of what was given
> Israel in the prophets — preference for what is false
> the Gospels — the people continuing with leadership against Christ

These passages are not combined into a new structure here.

They are placed alongside one another in what is written.

5. What Follows

When the people continue in blindness, Scripture describes broader effects.

These include:

- truth becoming unwelcome
- righteousness becoming opposed
- sin becoming normalized
- judgment following
- those who remain becoming fewer and less visible

These are not described as isolated outcomes.

They appear together.

6. Continuity Within the People

Even where many continue in blindness, continuity remains.

Scripture includes examples of those who do not continue in what is false, such as:

- the seven thousand who did not bow to Baal
- the faithful in exile
- the disciples in the days of Christ
- those who remain in later writings

What appears again is that widespread blindness does not remove all continuity.

What remains is often smaller and less visible, but it remains.

7. A Warning Shown in What Is Written

What is described in the people may be seen alongside other passages where:

- deception is spoken
- deception is accepted
- truth is resisted
- and judgment follows

This is shown in relation to:

- what is heard
- what is desired
- and what is continued in

Chapter 4 Summary

With the people continuing in blindness, what has already been described in prophets, priests, and kings appears more broadly.

What is shown includes:

- false speaking
- corrupt leadership
- willing acceptance
- and deception extending through the nation

What follows in this volume continues with what appears after this condition has become more fully established.

Chapter 5 — Jeremiah's Indictment

Broken Cisterns and What Is Built in Place of What Is Given

Jeremiah speaks during a period when prophets, priests, kings, and the people are all described in corruption.

Within that setting, Jeremiah 2:13 includes one of the clearest descriptions of what appears when what is given is left and something else is formed in its place.

> "My people have committed two evils: they have forsaken Me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water." — Jeremiah 2:13

This passage may be placed alongside what has already been seen:

- what is given
- what is left
- what is formed instead
- and what follows

1. The First Evil: Forsaking the Fountain

The first part of the passage describes what is left behind:

> "They have forsaken Me, the fountain of living waters."

What is described first is not yet what is built, but what is forsaken.

A. The Fountain

A fountain is associated with:

- what continues
- what gives life
- what does not depend on human construction

God is described here not simply as a source among other sources, but as the fountain.

B. Forsaking

The language of forsaking may be placed alongside other passages where what had been given is left.

What is shown here is not momentary distraction, but movement away from what had been before them.

C. What Is Described in Forsaking

What appears in this first evil is:

- leaving what gives life
- turning away from what is not lacking
- and movement away from what had been given

2. The Second Evil: Hewing Out Cisterns

The second part of the passage describes not only what is left, but what is formed in its place.

> "And hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water."

A. Cisterns and Fountains

A fountain appears as something given.

A cistern is something made.

What is described here is:

- what must be dug
- what must be maintained

- what depends on human construction

B. Broken Cisterns

These cisterns are described as unable to hold water.

What is shown is not only replacement, but replacement with what cannot do what the fountain does.

C. Hewing

The wording also shows effort.

What appears is not passive drift alone, but active forming.

3. The Two Together

The two evils appear together:

- what is given is forsaken
- what is made in its place is unable to hold what is needed

These are not presented separately.

They appear as one movement:

- leaving what had been given
- and building what cannot sustain

This passage may be placed alongside what has already been seen elsewhere in Scripture.

4. Seen Alongside Other Descriptions in Jeremiah

Jeremiah 2 includes other descriptions alongside this passage.

These include:

A. The Priests

> "The priests said not, Where is the LORD?" — Jeremiah 2:8

B. Those Handling the Law

> "They that handle the law knew me not." — Jeremiah 2:8

C. The Shepherds

> "The pastors also transgressed against me." — Jeremiah 2:8

D. The Prophets

> "The prophets prophesied by Baal." — Jeremiah 2:8

What is shown is that Jeremiah 2:13 does not stand alone in the chapter but appears alongside corruption already described in leadership and instruction.

5. What Is Shown in What Is Built

When broken cisterns are formed in place of the fountain, Scripture describes consequences.

These include:

- lack where life had been available
- corruption in leadership
- continuation in what cannot sustain
- and judgment following

What is described is not only exchange, but what follows where exchange has taken place.

6. Seen Alongside Earlier and Later Passages

Jeremiah 2:13 may be placed alongside other passages.

For example:

> Genesis 3 — what is spoken and what is chosen instead
> Israel in the prophets — what is given being left
> John 4 and John 7 — living water described again
> later passages — continuation, contrast, and response

These are not gathered here into a new structure.

They are placed alongside one another in what is written.

7. Continuity Within Corruption

Even where the nation is described as embracing what cannot hold water, continuity remains.

Examples include:

- Jeremiah
- Baruch
- Ezekiel
- Daniel

those in exile who continue in what is written.

What appears again is that widespread corruption does not remove all continuity.

8. A Warning Shown in the Passage

Jeremiah 2:13 may be read alongside the broader descriptions already seen in this volume.

What appears includes:

- leaving what had been given
- forming what is built in its place
- and continuing in what cannot sustain

This is not introduced as something separate from what has already been shown.

It appears within it.

Chapter 5 Summary

Jeremiah 2:13 does not stand as an isolated statement.

It appears alongside:

- false speaking
- priests no longer preserving
- kings no longer remaining under what is written
- people continuing in what is false

What this passage describes is:

- what is forsaken
- what is formed instead
- and what follows

This chapter stands near the center of what has been shown in Volume II—not as explanation beyond what is written, but as a passage where what has been seen appears with particular clarity.

Chapter 6 — Isaiah's Vision

Truth Fallen in the Street

Isaiah speaks earlier than Jeremiah, yet what is described appears alongside what has been seen elsewhere.

Isaiah 59 includes a description of conditions where what is given is no longer present in public life as it had been.

> "Judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off: for truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter." — Isaiah 59:14

This passage describes what appears when:

- truth is no longer upheld
- justice no longer functions as intended
- and what should enter no longer does

1. Truth Fallen in the Street

Isaiah does not describe truth as weakened or debated.

He describes it as fallen.

A. What Is Described in "Fallen"

The language reflects:

- collapse
- what is cast down
- what no longer stands

B. The Street

The "street" is associated with:

- public life
- places of exchange
- places of judgment
- places where decisions are made

What is described is truth no longer present in these places.

C. What Appears

Where truth is no longer present:

- justice does not function
- equity does not enter
- righteousness does not remain

These are described together.

2. Judgment Turned Backward

Isaiah says:

> "Judgment is turned away backward."

What is described includes reversal.

This is shown where:

- what should be upheld is not
- what should be rejected is not removed
- and what is ordered is no longer in place

3. Justice Standing Afar Off

> "Justice standeth afar off."

What is described is not the absence of justice, but its distance.

What appears includes:

- what is not brought near
- what does not enter
- what remains outside

4. Equity Cannot Enter

> "Equity cannot enter."

What is shown is not effort failing, but entry not occurring.

What appears includes:

- what cannot enter
- what is not received
- what is not allowed place

5. Seen Alongside Other Passages

Isaiah 59 may be placed alongside other passages where:

- what is given is not upheld
- what is true is resisted
- and what follows appears in response

For example:

Jeremiah 2 — what is forsaken and what is formed instead
earlier passages — what is given and what is chosen
later passages — response, contrast, and consequence

These are not combined into a structure here.

They are placed alongside one another in what is written.

6. Continuity Within What Is Described

Even where truth is described as fallen, continuity remains.

Scripture includes:

- intercession being sought (Isaiah 59:16)
- a standard raised (Isaiah 59:19)
- continued presence of what remains

What appears again is that what is lost in one place remains in another.

Chapter 6 Summary

Isaiah 59 describes what appears in a setting where:

- truth is no longer present in public life
- justice does not function
- equality does not enter
- and order is not maintained

This does not stand apart from what has already been seen.

It appears alongside it.

What follows continues with what is described when knowledge itself is rejected and what remains is no longer received.

Chapter 7 — Hosea's Charge

"Destroyed for Lack of Knowledge"

Hosea speaks in a setting where priests, prophets, kings, and the people are already described in corruption.

Within this, Hosea 4:6 includes a statement that may be placed alongside what has already been seen:

> "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." — Hosea 4:6

This passage includes both:

- what is described as occurring
- and what is said to be associated with it

1. “My People Are Destroyed”

The passage begins with what is described:

> “My people are destroyed…”

What appears first is not the cause, but the condition.

The language reflects:

- being cut off
- being brought to ruin
- loss where life had been

This is presented as already present, not only as something future.

2. “For Lack of Knowledge”

The phrase continues:

> “For lack of knowledge…”

The verse itself then adds:

> “Because thou hast rejected knowledge…”

What is described is not only absence, but rejection.

This may be placed alongside other passages where:

- what is given is not received
- what is spoken is not accepted
- and what is known is not continued in

3. The Knowledge Described

Hosea also includes:

> “There is no truth, nor mercy, nor knowledge of God in the land.”
> — Hosea 4:1

The knowledge referenced here is associated with:

- what is true
- what is given

- what is known of God
- and what is maintained in relation to Him

What is described is not only loss of information, but absence of what should remain.

4. Priests Described in Relation to Knowledge

Hosea also includes:

> "Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee…"
>
> "Seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God…" — Hosea 4:6

What is described includes:

- forgetting
- rejecting
- and not continuing in what had been given

These descriptions appear alongside what has already been seen in:

- Ezekiel
- Jeremiah
- and other passages

5. The People Described

Hosea also describes the people:

> "They set their heart on their iniquity." — Hosea 4:8

What appears includes:

- desire aligned with what is not given
- continuation in what affects them
- and preference toward what does not correct

This may be placed alongside other passages where:

- what is false is preferred
- what is true is resisted

6. What Appears When Knowledge Is Rejected

Across these passages, what is described appearing together includes:

- corruption in leadership

- continuation among the people
- loss of what had been preserved
- lack where knowledge had been present
- judgment following

These do not appear separately.

They are described together.

7. Seen Alongside Other Passages

Hosea 4:6 may be placed alongside other passages.

For example:

> Isaiah 59 — truth absent in public life
> Jeremiah 2 — what is forsaken and what is formed instead
> earlier passages — what is given and what is rejected
> later passages — continuation and response

These are not combined here into a structure.

They are placed alongside one another in what is written.

8. Continuity Within What Is Described

Even where destruction is described, continuity remains.

Scripture includes:

- those who continue in what is written
- those who remain in knowledge
- those who are preserved even where many do not continue

What appears again is that what is lost in one place remains in another.

Chapter 7 Summary

Hosea 4:6 does not stand alone.

It appears alongside:

- rejection of what is given
- corruption in those who were entrusted
- continuation in what is not true
- and what follows in response

What is described includes:

- what is lost
- what is rejected
- and what follows where knowledge is not continued

This chapter continues the progression of what is shown in this volume, as other passages describe further effects where what is given is not received.

Chapter 8 — Amos and Micah

Religion Present, Righteousness Absent

Amos and Micah describe conditions in which outward strength and religious activity remain visible, while what is aligned with truth is no longer present in the same way.

Their ministries appear in settings marked by:

- prosperity
- stability
- religious activity
- public confidence

Yet what is described alongside these is corruption.

This chapter traces what is shown when outward religious life remains, while justice, mercy, and truth no longer appear with it.

1. Outward Prosperity and Hidden Corruption

Both prophets speak in settings where outward success remains visible.

What is described includes:

- wealth
- activity
- strength
- and continued worship

Yet what appears alongside these is not health, but corruption.

A. Amos

> “Woe to them that are at ease in Zion…that lie upon beds of ivory…but are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph.” — Amos 6:1, 4, 6

What is shown is ease present alongside lack of grief.

B. Micah

> “The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof teach for hire, and the prophets thereof divine for money.” — Micah 3:11

What appears is corruption not hidden but continuing openly.

2. Religion Without What It Was Meant to Accompany

Amos and Micah both describe religious activity remaining present while righteousness does not appear alongside it.

A. Amos

> “I hate, I despise your feast days…”
>
> “Take thou away from me the noise of thy songs.” — Amos 5:21, 23

What is described includes:

- offerings
- songs
- assemblies
- sacrifices

Yet these are not accepted where justice and righteousness are absent.

B. Micah

> “Wherewith shall I come before the LORD…Will the LORD be pleased with thousands of rams?” — Micah 6:6–7

And:

> “To do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.” — Micah 6:8

What is shown is not outward activity alone, but what should appear alongside it.

3. What Appears Socially

Amos and Micah also describe what appears more broadly among the people when corruption continues.

A. Amos

> "They sell the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes." — Amos 2:6

What is shown includes exploitation of the poor and corruption in judgment.

B. Micah

> "Who pluck off their skin from off them, and their flesh from off their bones." — Micah 3:2

What is described is severe oppression through leadership and power.

These descriptions appear alongside:

- exploitation
- injustice
- oppression
- violence

4. What Appears Alongside This Condition

Amos and Micah describe multiple elements appearing together.

These include:

A. False Assurance

Words of safety continue where judgment is near.

B. Teaching for Gain

Micah 3:11 describes priests and prophets acting for reward or hire.

C. Judgment for Reward

Leaders act with corruption in judgment.

D. The People Continuing Within It

What is spoken, taught, and judged continues because it is also received.

These do not appear separately.

They are described together.

5. Seen Alongside Other Passages

Amos and Micah may be placed alongside other passages where:

- truth is not upheld

- leadership is corrupted
- the people continue within what is false
- and public life reflects the same condition

For example:

> Isaiah 59 — truth fallen in the street
> Jeremiah 2 — what is forsaken and what is formed instead
> Hosea 4 — destruction where knowledge is rejected

These are not combined into a new structure here.

They are placed alongside one another in what is written.

6. Continuity Within Corruption

Even within these conditions, continuity remains.

Amos includes:

> "Seek the LORD, and ye shall live."

Micah includes:

> "I will wait for the God of my salvation."

What appears again is that widespread corruption does not remove all continuity.

What remains is often smaller and less visible, but it remains.

7. What Follows

Both prophets also speak of judgment.

This includes:

- the nation being brought low
- institutions no longer standing
- and what had appeared strong no longer remaining

Amos says:

> "Prepare to meet thy God." — Amos 4:12

Micah says:

> "Zion shall be plowed as a field." — Micah 3:12

What appears in judgment follows what has already been described.

Chapter 8 Summary

Amos and Micah describe conditions where:

- religion remains visible
- righteousness does not appear alongside it
- prosperity continues outwardly
- injustice spreads inwardly and publicly

What is shown is not separate from what has already been seen in this volume.

It appears alongside it.

What follows continues with further passages in which God addresses what has developed through formal indictment and response.

Chapter 9 — The Prophetic Confrontation

Micah 6

Throughout the prophets, there are places where God speaks directly to His people in a form that includes:

- calling them to hear
- placing before them what has been done
- and responding to what has developed

Micah 6 is one such passage.

> "Hear ye now what the LORD saith; arise, contend thou before the mountains, and let the hills hear thy voice." — Micah 6:1

This passage includes language of calling, response, and witness.

1. The Call to Hear

Micah 6 opens with:

> "Hear ye now what the LORD saith…"

What is described includes:

- a call to hear
- attention being directed
- and what follows being set before them

The language that follows includes:

> “Arise, contend thou before the mountains…”

This is language of address and response.

The mountains are described as present, as witnesses to what follows.

2. The Question Placed Before the People

The passage continues:

> “O my people, what have I done unto thee? and wherein have I wearied thee? testify against me.” — Micah 6:3

What is described includes:

- a question directed to the people
- an invitation to respond
- and the absence of any stated charge against God

What appears is the contrast between:

- what God has done
- and what has developed among the people

3. What Is Recounted

Micah 6 continues with what is brought to remembrance:

> “For I brought thee up out of the land of Egypt…I redeemed thee…I sent before thee Moses, Aaron, and Miriam.” — Micah 6:4

And:

> “Remember now what Balak consulted, and what Balaam answered him…” — Micah 6:5

What is described includes:

- deliverance
- leadership being given
- protection that was provided

These are placed before the people as what has already occurred.

4. The Response of the People

The people respond:

> “Wherewith shall I come before the LORD…shall I come with burnt offerings…Will the LORD be pleased with thousands of rams?” — Micah 6:6–7

What is described includes:

- offering
- sacrifice
- increase of outward activity

The response focuses on what may be brought.

5. What Is Set Before Them

The passage continues:

> “He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the LORD require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?” — Micah 6:8

What is described includes:

- what has already been shown
- and what remains required

This is placed alongside the people’s response.

6. What Follows

Micah then describes what follows alongside these conditions:

> “Therefore I will make thee sick in smiting thee…thou shalt be desolate.” — Micah 6:13, 16

What appears includes:

- consequence
- removal
- desolation

These follow what has been described earlier in the passage.

7. Seen Alongside Other Passages

Micah 6 may be placed alongside other passages where:

- what is given is called to remembrance
- what is done is set in contrast

- and what follows is described

For example:

> Jeremiah 2 — what is forsaken and what is formed instead
> Hosea 4 — destruction alongside rejected knowledge
> Isaiah 59 — conditions appearing where truth is absent

These are not combined into a single structure here.

They are placed alongside what is written.

8. Continuity

Even within what is described, continuity remains.

Micah later includes:

> "I will wait for the God of my salvation." — Micah 7:7

What appears again is that what is described broadly does not remove what remains in some.

Chapter 9 Summary

Micah 6 includes:

- a call to hear
- a question placed before the people
- remembrance of what has been done
- a response offered
- what is set before them
- and what follows

This passage does not stand apart from what has been seen in earlier chapters.

It appears alongside it.

What follows continues with further passages in which what has developed is addressed and carried forward.

Chapter 10 — The Seed of the Serpent in Prophetic Literature

This chapter moves from what has been described outwardly to what is shown in relation to it.

Across the prophets, corruption is not only described in actions or institutions.

It is also described in relation to what stands behind those actions.

Genesis 3:15 introduces a distinction:

> "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed…"

This passage is placed at the beginning of what follows in Scripture.

What appears afterward may be read alongside it.

1. A Line Described Through Response

The distinction introduced in Genesis is not described in terms of outward form alone.

It appears in relation to:

- response to what is given
- continuation or rejection
- alignment or resistance

Cain is described as:

> "of that wicked one" (1 John 3:12)

This stands alongside his response to what was given.

From that point onward, what appears includes:

- those who continue in what is given
- and those who do not

This is seen through response, not appearance.

2. What Appears in Ezekiel

Ezekiel 13 describes prophets who:

- speak from themselves
- follow what arises within
- and describe what is not shown

What appears includes:

- words not given
- influence continuing
- and others affected by those words

These descriptions may be placed alongside what has already been seen.

3. What Appears in Jeremiah

Jeremiah 2 includes:

- what is forsaken
- and what is formed in its place

What appears includes:

- turning from what is given
- and trusting what is formed instead

These descriptions appear alongside earlier passages.

4. What Appears in Isaiah

Isaiah 59 describes:

- truth fallen
- justice not functioning
- and what does not enter

What appears includes reversal and absence.

5. What Appears in Hosea

Hosea 4 includes:

- destruction described
- and knowledge rejected

What appears includes rejection rather than absence.

6. What Appears in Amos and Micah

Amos and Micah describe:

- religion continuing
- while righteousness does not appear alongside it

What appears includes:

- outward activity
- and inward corruption

7. What Appears Together

Across these passages, descriptions appear together:

- rejection of what is given
- continuation in what is formed instead
- influence through leadership
- response among the people
- and opposition toward what corrects

These are not structured into a system here.

They are placed alongside one another as they appear.

8. Continuity and Contrast

Alongside these descriptions, Scripture also includes:

- those who continue in what is given
- those who do not turn away
- and those who remain where many do not

This appears across the same passages:

- Ezekiel
- Jeremiah
- Isaiah
- Hosea
- Amos and Micah

Chapter 10 Summary

What has been described in the prophets includes:

- corruption appearing in institutions
- rejection of what is given
- and continuation in what is formed instead

Alongside this, a distinction also appears in how different responses are described.

This chapter does not define that distinction beyond what is written.

It places these descriptions alongside one another before moving forward.

Chapter 11 — Willful Rejection and Ignorance

Scripture includes descriptions of blindness that are not presented in a single way.

In some places, what appears is lack of knowledge.

In others, what appears includes rejection of what is known.

These descriptions appear alongside one another across what is written.

This chapter places these alongside each other.

1. Ignorance

Some passages describe ignorance.

This includes:

- not knowing
- not having heard
- not having been shown
- not yet receiving

Paul says:

> "I obtained mercy, because I did it ignorantly in unbelief." — 1 Timothy 1:13

What is shown here includes action taken without full knowledge.

These descriptions appear alongside:

- teaching
- correction
- and response

2. Rejection

Other passages describe something different.

This includes:

- hearing and not continuing
- knowing and not receiving
- seeing and not responding

Hosea includes:

> “Because thou hast rejected knowledge…” — Hosea 4:6

What is described is not only absence, but rejection.

These descriptions may be placed alongside:

Jeremiah 2 (what is forsaken)

Isaiah 30 (preference for what is not true)

other passages where what is given is not continued in

3. What Appears in These Descriptions

Across these passages, different elements appear:

In some places:

- knowledge is not present

In others:

- knowledge is present but not continued in

These do not appear the same.

They are described differently.

4. What Appears Alongside Rejection

When rejection is described, other elements also appear:

- false speaking
- continuation in what is preferred
- influence through leadership
- resistance to correction

These appear in:

- Ezekiel
- Jeremiah
- Isaiah
- Hosea
- Amos and Micah

5. What Follows

Scripture also describes what follows alongside these conditions.

This includes:

- diminished perception
- continuation in what is not true
- separation from what had been given
- and judgment described in response

Isaiah includes:

> "Make the heart of this people fat…" — Isaiah 6:10

This passage appears alongside others where response and consequence are described together.

6. Seen Alongside Other Passages

These descriptions may be placed alongside:

- earlier passages where what is given is not received
- prophetic passages where rejection appears
- later passages where response to Christ is described

They are not combined into a system here.

They are placed alongside one another.

7. Continuity

Even where rejection appears, continuity remains.

Scripture includes those who:

- hear
- respond
- continue in what is given

These appear alongside the broader descriptions.

Chapter 11 Summary

Across what is written, both ignorance and rejection are described.

They are not always presented as the same.

What appears in this chapter includes:

- lack of knowledge in some places
- rejection of knowledge in others

- and different responses following each

These descriptions are placed alongside one another before moving forward.

Chapter 12 — The Unforgivable Trajectory

The prophets include descriptions where blindness does not remain the same.

What begins as rejection is shown in some passages as becoming more fixed over time.

These descriptions appear in relation to:

- what is given
- how it is received
- and what follows where it is not continued in

This chapter places those descriptions alongside one another.

1. The Beginning

The prophets do not describe Israel as without exposure.

They are described as:

- addressed
- warned
- called
- and corrected

What appears at the beginning is not absence of light, but response to what is given.

Jesus later says:

> "If I had not come and spoken unto them, they had not had sin." — John 15:22

This may be placed alongside earlier passages where what is given increases responsibility.

2. Early Response

Some passages describe an early form of response.

This includes:

- resistance
- discomfort
- preference for other voices

What appears at this stage is not yet fixed.

It is described as response in tension with what has been given.

3. What Replaces What Is Given

Where what is given is not continued in, other things appear alongside it.

The prophets describe:

- words not given
- practices not aligned
- continuation in what is preferred

These appear in:

- Ezekiel
- Jeremiah
- Isaiah
- and other passages already described

4. What Follows in Response

In some passages, what appears after rejection includes:

- opposition to what corrects
- resistance to those who speak
- and distancing from what had been given

Prophets are described as:

- ignored
- opposed
- and removed

These descriptions appear repeatedly.

5. Changes in What Is Perceived

Other passages describe changes in perception.

Isaiah includes:

> "Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil…" — Isaiah 5:20

What is described here includes reversal in how things are seen.

6. What Is Described in Hardening

Some passages include language that describes a further stage:

> "Make the heart of this people fat…" — Isaiah 6:10

These appear alongside earlier responses.

They are not introduced without what precedes them.

What is shown includes:

- response
- continuation
- and what follows

7. What Appears Broadly

Where these conditions are described more fully, passages include:

- leadership acting against what is given
- continued opposition to correction
- and persistence in what has replaced truth

These appear alongside what has already been seen.

8. Continuity

Even within these descriptions, other passages include:

- those who hear
- those who respond
- and those who continue

What appears again is that not all follow the same path.

Chapter 12 Summary

Across the prophets, descriptions appear where:

- what is given is not received
- what is rejected continues to be resisted

- and what follows becomes more fixed

These are not presented as a single defined structure here.

They are placed alongside one another as they appear.

This prepares the way for what follows, where further distinctions are described.

Chapter 13 — The Remnant

Across Scripture, there are repeated descriptions of some who remain when many do not continue in what is given.

These appear in different settings:

- before judgment
- during corruption
- within collapse
- and through transition

This chapter places these descriptions alongside one another.

1. What Is Noted in These Descriptions

In these passages, what remains is not described in terms of:

- influence
- majority
- or outward strength

What appears instead includes:

- those who continue
- those who respond
- and those who remain where many do not

2. Where These Appear

These descriptions appear at different points in what is written.

Examples include:

- the days described before the flood
- the time of Elijah, where many turn aside
- passages in Isaiah describing what remains

- Jeremiah and Ezekiel, where many do not continue
- periods of exile and return

These are not identical settings, yet what remains appears in each.

3. What Appears in Those Who Remain

Across these passages, descriptions include:

- hearing what is given
- responding to it
- continuing in it
- and not turning aside

These are not described as based on position or status, but in relation to response.

4. Their Relation to What Is Happening Around Them

These descriptions appear alongside broader conditions where:

- corruption is present
- leadership turns aside
- many do not continue

What is shown includes those who remain within those conditions, rather than those who remove those conditions.

5. Not Created by the Moment

In these passages, what remains is not introduced only at the point of crisis.

Rather, what appears includes those who are already described as continuing, before the broader condition becomes visible.

The crisis reveals them.

It does not create them.

6. Not Described as Majority

These descriptions often appear in contrast to larger numbers.

What is shown includes:

- many not continuing

- and some who do

The text places these alongside each other, without giving those who remain the position of majority.

7. What Is Described in Their Response

In different passages, those who remain are described as:

- attending to what is spoken
- responding when others do not
- turning where others refuse
- continuing where others turn aside

These descriptions appear repeatedly.

8. Continuity

What remains in one passage appears again in another.

These descriptions continue through:

- prophetic writings
- periods of exile
- and later passages

What is shown is continuity where many changes occur.

9. Seen in Later Passages

By the time of the Gospels, similar descriptions appear:

- those waiting
- those watching
- those responding

Individuals described include:

- Simeon
- Anna
- others who are shown as responding

These appear alongside broader conditions where many do not.

Chapter 13 Summary

Across what is written, descriptions appear where:

- many do not continue
- some remain
- and what remains continues through change

These are not presented here as a defined category.

They are placed alongside what has already been seen.

What follows continues with the transition into later passages where these distinctions appear more clearly in direct confrontation.

Chapter 14 — From Prophets to Pharisees

The prophetic writings describe corruption in leadership, rejection of what is given, and continuation in what is formed instead.

After the period described by the prophets, outward structures change.

Kings are no longer described in the same way.

The temple is rebuilt.

Foreign influence continues.

Yet what had been described earlier does not disappear.

What appears later may be placed alongside what has already been seen.

1. After the Exile

The exile removes many of the earlier structures associated with national life.

What is described as no longer present includes:

- kingship in its former form
- the temple as it was
- national independence

Yet the return brings rebuilding:

- altar
- temple
- city

What appears includes restoration of structure, alongside continued need for what had already been described earlier.

2. What Appears During the Return and After

During the period following the return, what is recorded includes:

- rebuilding
- ordering of worship
- attention to what is written

At the same time, later writings and historical accounts describe continued emphasis on:

- interpretation
- teaching
- and preservation of what is written

These may be placed alongside earlier descriptions without being combined into a single explanation.

3. Periods Without Recorded Prophetic Writing

Between the later prophetic writings and the Gospels, fewer recorded prophetic messages appear.

During these periods, what is described elsewhere includes:

- continued teaching
- development of interpretive traditions
- and influence from surrounding powers

Different empires are present during this time, including:

- Persia
- Greece
- and Rome

What appears includes changing political and cultural settings.

4. Groups Described in the Gospels

By the time of the Gospels, several groups are described:

A. Pharisees

Associated with:

- attention to the law
- interpretation
- and teaching among the people

B. Scribes

Associated with:

- handling what is written
- teaching
- and interpretation

C. Sadducees

Associated with:

- the temple
- leadership
- and authority in religious matters

D. Herodians

Associated with:

- political influence
- and alignment with ruling power

These groups are described in the Gospel accounts themselves.

5. What Appears Alongside These Groups

In the Gospels, descriptions include:

- teaching based on tradition
- emphasis on outward observance
- tension with what is spoken by Christ
- and differing responses among the people

These may be placed alongside earlier descriptions found in the prophets.

6. Continuity Across Periods

When these later descriptions are placed alongside the prophetic writings, similarities appear in what is described:

- what is given not always being received
- emphasis on outward practice
- and response to correction

These do not require a constructed framework.

They appear in what is written.

7. Transition to the Gospels

By the opening of the Gospels:

- the temple is active
- teaching continues
- leadership is present
- the people respond in different ways

Alongside this, new encounters appear with:

- John the Baptist
- and later, with Christ

These encounters include:

- calling
- response
- acceptance
- and rejection

Chapter 14 Summary

What is described in the prophets does not end with them.

When placed alongside later descriptions, what appears includes:

- continued teaching
- continued response
- and continued contrast

This chapter marks the movement into the Gospel accounts, where these descriptions appear directly in encounters between what is spoken and how it is received.

Chapter 15 — John the Baptist

John appears at the opening of the Gospel accounts.

He is described in connection with what was spoken earlier in the prophets.

> "The voice of one crying in the wilderness…"

What appears in his ministry includes:

- location
- message

- response
- and contrast among those who come to him

1. The Wilderness

John's ministry is described as taking place in the wilderness.

This is outside:

- Jerusalem
- the temple
- established centers of teaching

Those who come to him leave those places.

What is described includes:

- movement away from established settings
- and gathering around what is spoken there

2. What He Says

John's message is described clearly:

> "Repent…"

What appears includes:

- a call to turn
- a call directed to those who come
- and response required of individuals

This is not described as adjustment of what exists, but as turning.

3. Those Who Come

The Gospels describe many coming to John.

These include:

- people from different parts of the land
- individuals of different positions

Among those who come:

- some respond
- some question
- some observe

Different responses are described.

4. Religious Leaders

The Gospels also describe Pharisees and Sadducees coming to John.

When they appear, John addresses them:

> "O generation of vipers…"

This is what is spoken to them in that moment.

The passage does not describe agreement between them and John.

It includes:

- direct address
- warning
- and call to produce fruit

5. Baptism

John is also described as baptizing.

Those who receive baptism are described as:

- confessing
- responding
- and being immersed

Others are described as not receiving it.

Different responses appear.

6. What John Says About What Is Coming

John also speaks about what is coming:

- one who comes after him
- one greater than he
- one who will act beyond what he is doing

What is described includes:

- preparation
- and expectation

7. Contrast in Response

Across these descriptions, contrast appears:

- some respond
- some do not
- some continue
- some resist

This contrast aligns with what has already been described in earlier chapters.

8. What Happens to John

The Gospels then describe John being taken and held.

His voice is no longer heard publicly in the same way.

This appears before the ministry of Christ continues forward.

9. Continuity

What appears in John's ministry may be placed alongside earlier descriptions:

- calling
- response
- rejection
- and continuation

These appear again in what follows.

Chapter 15 Summary

John's ministry includes:

- speaking
- calling
- response
- and contrast

It stands at the transition into the Gospel accounts, where what has been described earlier appears again in direct encounters.

Chapter 16 — The Stage Set for Christ

By the time the Gospel accounts begin, a number of conditions are already present.

These include:

- established religious leadership
- active institutions
- continued teaching
- and varied responses among the people

What appears at this point may be placed alongside what has already been described in the prophets.

1. What Is Described in Leadership

The Gospels describe several groups:

- Pharisees
- Sadducees
- scribes
- and others associated with authority

These are described in relation to:

- teaching
- interpretation
- leadership
- and influence among the people

Different roles appear, yet they are all present within the same setting.

2. What Is Described Among the People

The people are described as:

- listening
- following
- questioning
- and responding in different ways

What appears includes:

- trust in existing leadership
- familiarity with established teaching
- and varied response to what is spoken

3. What Is Described in Those Who Remain

Alongside this, the Gospels also describe individuals who respond differently.

These include:

- those waiting
- those watching
- those prepared
- and those who respond when they hear

Individuals described earlier reappear here:

- Simeon
- Anna
- Zacharias
- Elizabeth
- Mary
- Joseph
- John

These are described alongside broader conditions.

4. A Period of Silence Before These Events

Between the later prophetic writings and these accounts, no new prophetic writings are recorded.

What appears in this period includes:

- continuation of teaching
- development of practice
- and influence from surrounding powers

When the Gospel accounts begin, this period stands behind what is described.

5. Teaching and Tradition

The Gospels include descriptions of:

- teaching from what is written
- interpretation
- and established practices

These may be placed alongside earlier descriptions where:

- what is given
- and what is practiced

do not always appear together in the same way.

6. Contrast in Response

Across these descriptions, contrast continues to appear:

- some receive
- some question
- some resist
- some oppose

This contrast aligns with what has already been seen earlier.

7. What Is About to Appear

At this point, the Gospel accounts introduce:

- Christ
- His words
- His actions
- and the responses to Him

These are described directly in what follows.

Chapter 16 Summary

By the time Christ appears, what is already present includes:

- leadership
- teaching
- response
- and contrast among those who hear

These do not stand apart from what has been described earlier.

They appear alongside it.

What follows moves into the accounts where these elements are seen directly in interaction with Christ.

CLOSING SECTION

What Has Been Shown

Across the prophetic writings and the transition into the Gospel accounts, a number of descriptions appear.

These include:

- what is given
- how it is received
- where it is not continued in
- and what appears alongside that response

These have been placed alongside one another throughout this volume.

1. What Has Appeared

Across the prophets, descriptions include:

- words spoken that are not received
- leadership not continuing in what is given
- practices appearing alongside what is established
- and response varying among the people

Different settings include:

- the prophets
- periods of judgment
- times of return
- and later descriptions leading into the Gospel accounts

These are not identical, yet what is described appears in each.

2. What Continues

Across these descriptions, certain elements appear repeatedly:

- what is given remains present in what is written
- response differs
- and continuation is not the same in all cases

These do not appear as a single structure here.

They are described as they appear.

3. What Is Present at the Opening of the Gospels

By the time the Gospel accounts begin, what is already described includes:

- teaching
- leadership
- response among the people
- and contrast between those who respond and those who do not

This stands alongside what has already been shown.

4. Continuity Within These Descriptions

Even where broader conditions shift, continuity appears in:

- those who remain
- those who respond
- and those who continue in what is given

These descriptions appear alongside larger groups and changing conditions.

5. What Follows

The Gospel accounts continue with:

- direct encounters
- words spoken
- responses given
- and outcomes described

What has been placed alongside one another in this volume appears again in those encounters.

6. Transition

This volume has placed these descriptions alongside one another.

What follows moves into:

- direct interaction
- direct response
- and what is described in those encounters

These are not introduced as something separate.

They continue from what has already been shown.